

SPORTS

SLAVA WINS NATIONAL CUP

Having beaten the Moscow Lokomotiv 9-6, the rugby team of the Slava Watch-Making Factory has for the first time won the USSR Cup. The nine winning goals were scored by Slava's 25-year-old Andrei Barinov.

In the photo: Slava's captain Vladimir Pozdnyakov with the Cup and a scene from the final match. Next, the best Soviet rugby players, including some who took part in this match, will appear in the USSR Rugby Federation Cup to be held in Moscow between August 14 and 24 to play against Italy, Japan, Poland and Yugoslavia.

Photos by Sergei Proshkov



CAC DOES IT AGAIN

The Central Army Club drubbed Czechoslovakia's top club Poldi 12-2 in their closing game of the European winners' ice-hockey Cup finals in Val Gardena, Italy, to win their eleventh such trophy. Incidentally, the Soviet Union did not enter the first three of the total 16 such tournaments.

The Central Army Club successfully downed Sweden's Brynäs, from Gäddede, 10-1, and Finland's IFK, from Helsinki, 6-0, scoring 28 goals in the three games and conceding three.

On Tuesday the Central Army Club aspirants to the national line-up will get together with the best players from Spartak, Moscow Dynamo, and several other clubs to continue gearing up for the Canada Cup. On August 12 and 14 they will play friendlies in Sweden, and on August 17 and 18, in Finland.

YOUTH TAKING OVER

Czechoslovakia is hotting up preparations for the Canada Cup ice-hockey spectacular. The top players twice got together for practice sessions, and since July 26 the team has been practicing at the new winter stadium in the town of Slany outside Prague.

"We invited 27 candidates to the final line-up for a try-out," coach Stanislav Nevesely told a TASS correspondent.

A new generation of players is actively taking over, he noted. Lacking from the bunch who played in the world championship in Sweden are debutant Mikek, who has been taken ill, Fryder and veteran Hlinka.

Maršinec and Ebermann, who were permitted to play abroad—which makes Novy, Pouzar and Dvorkak the only ones of the old guard in the squad.

On August 15, the team is scheduled to set out to Sweden for August 17 and 19 games vs the hosts and on August 23, against Finland. On August 24 the squad will get back home for a final selection to the Canada-bound team.

There has been one interesting development in the team's preparation: the ice-hockey union assigned celebrated goalie Hlinka to look after the goalies on all national line-ups and seek out new talents.

CLEAR VICTORY FOR USSR

The USSR has made a clean sweep of all its seven games in the annual Drushba International water polo tournament, in which junior squads from socialist countries took part. Romania came second and Hungary third.

USSR TAKES ALL

The USSR made a grand slam at the "running bear" of the European shooting championship ended in Minsk, Olympic winner Igor Sokolov, 23, captured the men's title amassing 695 points, a six-point improvement on the world mark. Moscow Olympica silver medalist Thomas Pradler of the GDR came second with 586 points, ahead of Zygmunt Bodziewicz of Poland (580).

The USSR also took the team title.

Nikolai Dedov, from Minsk, won the junior title with 683 points and helped the USSR to the team title with 1,739 points.

GAVRILOV IN CONFIDENT LEAD

Yuri Gavrilov, of Moscow Spartak, is the top scoring player in the national football championship, with 18 goals under his belt. Incidentally, he has scored in the past four successive games. Ramaz Shengeliya, of Tbilisi Dynamo, is trailing him with 13 goals, and Oleg Blokhin has one goal less. Moscow Spartak totalled the highest number of goals in the championship.

Spartak downed Tbilisi Dynamo, European Cup winners' Cup holders, 3-1, in the highlight game of the recent round.

Kiev Dynamo leads the standings with 36 points, followed by Spartak (33) and Moscow Dynamo (28).

BASKETBALL IN THE YEAR 2000

A conference of the International Amateur Basketball Federation (FIBA) for the countries of Europe and the Mediterranean basin held in Strbske Pleso, Czechoslovakia, has decided to hold a conference, "European Basketball in the Year 2000", in late January 1982 in Rome. Similar conferences will be held in other parts of the globe, to be followed by a world conference, "Basketball in the Year 2000" in Cali (Colombia). The Rome gathering will discuss organization of contests for national and club-level teams, advancing the players status, contacts with business circles, and the evolution of rules.

HEALTH FESTIVAL



For more than forty years the Soviet Union has been holding the annual health festival which this year fell on last Saturday. On that day, mass competitions and athletic celebrations are held on all the stadiums and sports grounds with the participation of people of all ages. The most important of these events took place at the Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow. The thousands of people who gathered on the stands were most of all attracted by an all-around combined tournament among families. The contest was won by the Nikolayev family from the Kiyevsky District of Moscow—Tamara, Boris and their son Alyosha (in the photo).

Photo by Boris Kaufman

DEGRADING VISIT

Challenger to the world chess title Viktor Korchnoi, arrived in Johannesburg, ignoring the international boycott of the racist Republic of South Africa in sports. Commenting on this provocative trip, many sports writers note that putting off the deadline for his match with the world chess champion, Soviet chess player Anatoly Karpov, the challenger evidently wishes

that his name be put as soon as possible on the "black list" of sportsmen maintaining ties with the land of apartheid.

V. Korchnoi's trip has a particularly defiant character precisely now, since the protests of the world public against contacts with the Republic of South Africa in sports assume these days vast scopes as never before.

OF INTEREST

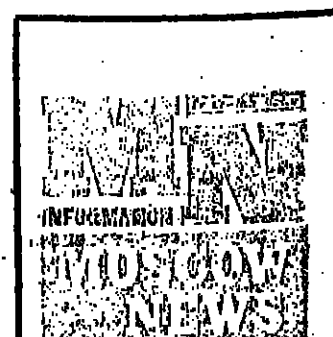
Whose tooth!

In the West pro rugby players often turn the game into a free-for-all. Such behaviour is encouraged by club managers, wishing to attract large crowds to the matches. This was confirmed by rugby player Gordon Brown from hospital where he had had to undergo an operation for the extraction of a tooth from his leg. Brown said the tooth most probably belonged to a rival with whom he had fought for the ball.

A bicycle for two

Jane and Henry Green, a couple from Buffalo, USA, recently arrived in Paris from where they intend to set out on a tour of Europe riding a tandem bicycle designed by an engineer friend.

Unlike the normal tandem, the couple sit side by side, both pedal but the steering is done by a partner.



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Militarization of outer space should not be allowed

The Soviet Union proposes that the 35th session of the UN General Assembly should discuss the conclusion of a treaty banning the deployment of weapons of any types in outer space, writes Andrei Gromyko, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, in his letter to the UN Secretary-General.

At the very dawn of the space era in 1958, the USSR proposed at the UN to ban the use of space for military purposes. Over the years that followed, it has been invariably coming out in favour of space being made exclusively a sphere of peaceful cooperation.

Recently, there has been a growing danger that outer space will be militarized.

The Soviet Union believes that this should not be allowed. It insists that space should remain free and clear from any weapons, and that it should not become a new arena for the arms race or a source of growing tensions in relations between states. In the opinion of the USSR, these aims will be advanced by a conclusion of an international treaty to ban the deployment of any types of weapons in outer space.

The draft treaty is attached to the letter.

Two countries through the eyes of artists



Igor Obroslov (left) and Horst Römer. Photo by Boris Kaufman

The current exhibition of 130 works by Soviet artist Igor Obroslov and his West German counterpart Horst Römer at the 25 Gorky St. Exhibition Hall is evidence of expanding cultural relations between the USSR and the FRG.

Römer's engravings of the Moscow Kremlin and the Peter and Paul Fortress, gilded copies of Suzdal churches and scenes in ancient Tbilisi, are filled with a profound understanding of a beauty born by human hands. In all 70 plus engravings he made during his tour of the Soviet Union, Römer was equally interested in old monuments and structures designed by contemporary architects.

The works done by Obroslov, a year while on a tour of the FRG—landscapes of Cologne and Mainz, Bonn and Munich—and a series of "attention" pictures as a "portrait" of Römer's exhibit. The exhibition then will move to the FRG.

America acts in the face of world opinion

On August 6, Remembrance Day for the victims of Hiroshima, US President Reagan decided to embark on the full-scale production of neutron weapons.

Below we print, in part, a TASS statement in connection with his decision.

Washington claims that the neutron charges will be stored on American territory, and that this is, therefore, a "purely internal affair of the USA".

It is abundantly clear, however, that the neutron weapons are by no means being produced for use on US territory and that they may turn up any day in Europe or any other region, which the White House chooses to declare a "sphere of US vital interests". It is a foregone conclusion, however, that what is now dubbed as the "internal business of the USA" could easily spell death to millions of people on other continents and could trigger off a world nuclear conflagration, which would also spread to the USA.

It is clear that Washington has decided to present its NATO allies with a fait accompli — first to build up stockpiles of neutron weapons and then to make its allies host these weapons.

The Soviet Union is known to have suggested on repeated occasions that agreement be reached on the mutual renunciation of the manufacture of neutron weapons and that they be banned. A concrete draft international convention on the matter, tabled by the socialist countries, still stands on the agenda of talks of the Disarmament Committee in Geneva.

The Soviet Union is still convinced that such solution would best meet the goal of promoting peace and the interests of all states and peoples.

At the same time no one should be left in any doubt that, in the light of the steps being taken by the United States, the Soviet Union will accordingly re-evaluate the situation and take appropriate steps to ensure its own security and that of its friends and allies.

APPEAL TO KURT WALDHEIM

New York. Some 40 non-aligned nations have urged the UN Secretary-General to place the issue of the pirate Israeli raid on Bagdad, the bombing of a nuclear reactor there, and the serious consequences of it for peace and security on the agenda of the current 35th session of the UN General Assembly.

The document draws attention to the far-reaching consequences of Israeli aggression for the world community, considering the problems involved in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The Peruvian authorities have uncovered a gang which smuggled antiquities out of the country. During one operation alone, the gangsters took some 700 objects abroad. The ring-leaders are two Americans.

Stimulya Potdar is in an excellent mood. She is corporate relations executive for the Indian firm of Beck and Co which this week has held an exhibition of insulation materials in Moscow. Stimulya Potdar believes that an exhibition is the best way of getting to know the customer's requirements. This was confirmed by an exhibition Beck and Co organized in 1978, following which the firm considerably increased its business contacts with the USSR. (See p. 7.)

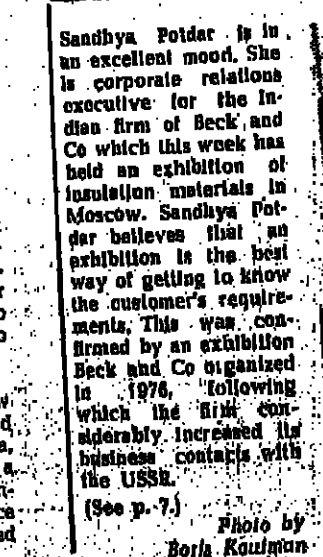


Photo by Boris Kaufman

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Salvadoran patriots' future government sets forth its programme

San José. The Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front has made public the draft programme of the future Revolutionary Democratic Government of El Salvador.

The document says that the Revolutionary Democratic Government will consist of representatives of all the sections of the population who will contribute to the ending of the dictatorship which has started a genocidal war, and to a re-orientation of the interference from American imperialism and its puppets in the country. It will secure independence for El Sal-

vador, and the right to self-determination for the Salvadoran people. It will also carry out political socio-economic transformations so as to guarantee a more equitable distribution of wealth, access to culture and medical services to the population and an effective granting of the democratic rights to an overwhelming majority of Salvadorans.

In its foreign policies, the Revolutionary Democratic Government will follow a course of peaceful coexistence and non-alignment.

India concerned over U.S. arms supplies

Delhi. The Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has expressed her country's profound concern over the American decision to supply Pakistan with up-to-date F-16 fighter-bombers

and other newest weapons. She pointed out that the US actions are leading to growing tensions in South Asia and to the arms race on the subcontinent.

PUWP Central Committee holds plenary meeting

(Continued from page 1)

We must do everything to prevent it.

We should do everything to strengthen Poland's international position, and that with our allies East and West, said Stanislaw Kania. What would happen to our economy were it not for its traditional links with the Soviet economy. This is practically the only important link which works smoothly and on which the whole of Polish national economy is dependent.

The situation in the country is a cause of concern to all, in-

cluding our allies. We are part of the great socialist community, and a weak Poland weakens the community. This is the way we should regard our international responsibilities. In this complicated situation, in which we find our country, we express our gratitude to the fraternal CPSU and personally to Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for their understanding of the problems which beset Poland and for the tremendous economic assistance which is being given to us by the Soviet Union.



The candle of Western democracy.

Drawing by Leonid Belobrov

CHINA STICKS TO ITS LINE

Bangkok. China is all set to continue its support of the pro-Peking formations in South-East Asia, Zhao Ziyang, Premier of China's State Council, said in Kuala Lumpur on his tour of the ASEAN countries.

Malaysian Premier Mahathir bin Mohamed told a press conference that the talks had focused on inter-state relations, as well as on Peking's links with units engaged in an armed struggle against the governments of South-East Asian countries.

In Malaysia, as he had done in the Philippines, the Chinese premier urged the creation of a single front involving China,

the ASEAN countries, Japan, the USA, Australia and New Zealand directed against the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Kuala Lumpur and Manila, however, supported a search for a peaceful resolution to the problems of South-East Asia.

The Chinese premier also had three days of talks in Singapore with the country's prime minister Lee Kuan Yew. As on his preceding visits, discussion was concentrated on operations by subversive groupings in the region, supported by Peking. Speaking on behalf of ASEAN, Lee Kuan Yew claimed that China must withdraw its support for these groupings.

Erich Honecker addresses Berliners

Berlin. A parade of military units of GDR workers has been held in Berlin to celebrate 20 years since measures were taken to strengthen the GDR border with West Berlin. The workers were addressed by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker.

Twenty years ago, he said, the Warsaw Treaty decided to establish such a regime on the border between the GDR and West Berlin, which would secure reliable control and set up a decisive barrier in the way of imperialist subversion against the countries of the socialist community.

Thanks to the erection of the anti-fascist protective barrier, it became possible to defend the socialist gains of our workers' and peasants' power, and a major contribution was made to securing peace.

Nicaragua: agrarian reform enters second stage

Managua. The Revolutionary government has launched the second stage of its agrarian reform.

During the first stage, the National Revival government nationalized lands belonging to dictator Somoza and his immediate entourage, handing them over to peasants with little or no land. Under the new agrarian reform law, plantations in the Pacific coast and Matagalpa departments are to be nationalized if their area exceeds 500 manzanas (1 manzana = 6,987 sq m) unless they are properly cultivated. In those areas, 600 plantations on an area of over 800 thousand manzanas are to be expropriated.

SENEGAMBIA IN THE OFFING?

Paris. According to Agence Franco-Presse, influential circles in Dakar are now drawing up plans to create the Federation of Senegambia, with Senegal and Gambia as its constituent parts. Quoting informed sources, the agency says that the Gambian President will hold the post of deputy head of state.

SOVIET FAMILY GOES HOME LEAVING KIDS BEHIND

Washington. The Soviet family of the Polovchaks have flown home without securing a return of their two kidnapped children.

For over a year, the Polovchaks have been going through an ordeal after they became disenchanted with life in America and decided to go home. In Chicago, the Ukrainian nationalists and the Baptists lured away their daughter Natalya and kidnapped their 12-year-old son Vladimir, while the city's immigration authorities, with the knowledge and permission of people in charge of the State Department, have granted him "political asylum". Nothing has come out of the inquiry, beset with bureaucratic procrastination, into a very clear matter concerning a return to his parents of a child below age. And this despite the love being on the side of the Polovchaks, as has been emphasized by the lawyers.

A decision has been taken in the USA to start full-scale production of the F-16 fighter (photo). It is believed that this will be the most expensive aircraft ever to be designed in the USA. Each plane will cost the taxpayer 32 million dollars, including the cost of research and development.



FACTS AND EVENTS

● Kuwait has turned down an American offer to sell it 60 Hawk anti-aircraft missiles.

● Numerous fires have destroyed pastures and plantations of coffee and other crops in Brazil.

● At the end of September, President Mitterrand of France is to go to Saudi Arabia on his first official foreign visit since his installation as head of state.

● 200,000 adults in Baltimore, Maryland, USA (or one-fifth of the state's population), are to all intents and purposes illiterate, according to a John Hopkins University report.

● The US Department of the Air Force has temporarily grounded all F-16 fighters on suspicion that there is a fault in their electronic control system. Recommendations to suspend F-16 flights have also been sent to all countries having F-16s in their air forces.

● Over the past six months, prices in Portugal have gone up by an average 6.5 per cent as compared with the same period last year.

● The three leading manufacturers of electronics in Japan—Hitachi, Mippon Denki, and Fuji—have won a government contract for the manufacture of the "Badger" anti-aircraft automatic system. Local experts estimate that "Badger", which will be completed in 1987, will cost the taxpayer nearly 800,000 million yen.

● British Airways has announced its intention of laying off some 9,000 employees. The reason given for the redundancies is that BA is experiencing "acute financial difficulties". The total figure for the unemployed in Britain at the present time exceeds 2.85 million people.

● In France, the production of iron and steel in the first six months of the year went down by 16.3 and 15.4 per cent respectively.

PATRICE LUMUMBA IS CIA VICTIM

London. "The Daily Telegraph" has published an article by its New York correspondent Hugh Davis who reports that before long information is to be published in the United States that it was President Eisenhower who personally ordered the killing of the prominent Congolese political leader Patrice Lumumba.

The correspondent is referring to the book "The Congolese Cables" by Madelyn Gelb, which is now being prepared for publication. The author says that shortly before Patrice Lumumba was murdered, Sidney Gottlieb, a high-ranking CIA official, had arrived in the Congo. According to the latter, the plans for the murder of the Congolese leader had been considered at one of the meetings of the National Security Council. According to Madelyn Gelb, the meeting was attended by staff members of the CIA and the State Department, and was presided over by President Eisenhower.

STATEMENT BY USSR MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

On June 16, 1981, the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan signed a treaty denoting the common border from the West bank of the Zorkul Lake as far as the Povallo-Shveikovskiy peak, where the frontiers of the USSR, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and China meet. The treaty has given legal formalization to the existing, already guarded, line of the Soviet-Afghan border in this sector.

Peking has objected to this treaty, and on July 22 this year a spokesman for China's Foreign Ministry made a statement claiming the Soviet-Afghan document was "illegal" and "invalid" since it affected the so-called "disputed area of the Sino-Soviet border in the Pamirs", the latter

being a fabrication emanating from Peking.

For many years now the Chinese government has been creating the impression that it has grounds (hesed, it is said, on a treaty) to lay claim to part of the Soviet Pamirs. Such grounds have never existed. The frontier in this sector was formed historically and was given legal formalization in 1894 exchange of notes when both sides agreed "not to advance beyond the positions which they occupied" along the Sarykolay ridge in the Pamirs.

The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasizes that the above Chinese statement has no legal or factual basis whatsoever and can and will not have any significance or consequences.

Science and technology

SOLAR TELEPHONE

A radio-telephone exchange, working on solar cells, is now being given an experimental run in the Glen Valley, an Alpine district in Australia.

It serves 20 subscribers in houses situated at over 2,000 metres above sea level. Microwave receiver-transmitter systems powered by stand-alone solar cells have been effectively used in TV, telegraph and telephone networks in the country's thinly populated Northern Territory.

'FLOATING SAUCER'

German architect Edgar Opitz from Hamburg, FRG, has developed the project of an unusual ship in the form of a discus. The author has already patented his invention. The tests of a model of a "floating saucer"

were a success in Hamburg. It can cruise in any direction and turn at the same time. Thus, the passengers will be able to admire the surrounding seascapes without leaving their armchairs.

UNDERGROUND BOILER-ROOM

Another 10,000 flats in Segeda, one of the major industrial cities of Hungary, are being supplied with thermal energy from a highly economical and reliable natural source. A considerable part of the available housing and administrative buildings of the city is heated up by subterranean waters which the environs of Segeda have in abundance. It was started 15 years ago when the unusual type of fuel was tested in the rapidly developing Odesa microdistrict. Drillers continue looking for additional stocks of thermal waters.

BURMESE PEASANTS DETAIN 374 SMUGGLERS

Rangoon. Contraband goods worth 8.4 million kyats were confiscated by Burmese customs during the first months of this year. Black marketers illegally export precious stones and timber, and also engage in drug trafficking. Such criminal operations hit hard at the Burmese economy. The authorities have reacted by inviting the mass in the street to take a hand in the combatting of crime. In the first six months of this year alone local residents helped the government catch 374 smugglers.

OF INTEREST

KANGAROO WHO HATES SPEC

Recently an unusual patient appeared at the eye hospital in West Germany — a thirteen-month-old blind from birth kangaroo. The surgeons operated successfully on the kangaroo and implanted artificial lenses into its eyes.

The difficulty arose after it had to be persuaded to wear spectacles, something it stubbornly refused to do.

PHOTOPHOBIA

A sign in four languages warns all people approaching the village of Stajel, in Holland.

"Cameras are forbidden". This has nothing to do with any secret military installation. The villagers here consider that to take photographs is a great sin. According to the press, Stajel is the only place in the world where the religious beliefs of its inhabitants forbid them to have cameras, radios, TV sets or tape-recorders.

This unusual race took place recently in the French capital. Two hundred waiters and waitresses ran over a nine-kilometre course. For the first time women were allowed to take part in this annual contest. The winner, however, was a man.

Photo AP-TASS

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

NUCLEAR WAR TO BE ELIMINATED AND NOT LIMITED

During World War II which killed 50,000,000 people and destroyed thousands of towns and villages, the different explosives used had a total yield of about five megatonnes, writes in his article in PRAVDA Academician Yevgeny Chuzov who is Chairman of the Committee, "Doctors for the Prevention of Nuclear War" at the President of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. Specialists estimate that today arsenals of different countries have stockpiles of nuclear explosives which are 10,000 times as destructive. It is easy to imagine what would happen in a nuclear war if, as the Western strategists believe, nuclear ammunition with a total yield of nearly 20,000 megatonnes were blown up over the Northern Hemisphere alone.

The present generation of nuclear arms is many times more destructive than the Hiroshima bomb. A report concerning the consequences of a one-megatonne bomb exploded over a city of a million residents, which was presented to a Congress of "The World Doctors for the Prevention of Nuclear War", said that nearly 300,000 people would die of the shock wave, heat and suffer from radiation. Nuclear weapons should be destroyed before they destroy people. The only way out of the present dangerous situation is to hold early honest, equitable and effective negotiations.

CRISIS THREATENS CHINA

There has been a noticeable slowdown in the heavy industry growth rates in China and a falling back in the fuel and power industries, writes G. Nikolayev in the TRUD newspaper. In 1981, there was a drop in the production of coal, oil, gas, steel and power. To make up for the sharp rise in the budget deficit, China axed nearly 45 per cent of the funds destined for capital construction, merged or shut down unprofitable enterprises, and floated a government loan. This proved of no avail, however—some 23.3 per cent of state-run factories remained unprofitable in varying measure.

The so-called programme of four modernizations only recently widely advertised by the Chinese leaders, the paper continues, is increasingly being turned in a more propaganda campaign. The earlier projected 1978-1985 ten-year plan for economic development has been discarded as unrealistic, and a new development plan for the 1981-1985 five-year plan, big question mark hovers over the 1981-1985 five-year plan. China has to contend with a chronic growth in unemployment: some 30,000,000 urbanites, or one in every four of China's able-bodied citizens, are now without work. China faces a serious financial and economic crisis, TRUD emphasizes.

IS THERE A WAY OUT OF THE LEBANESE CRISIS?

Today when people in the United States, Israel and even in Western Europe speak about the Lebanese war, they usually maintain that it is the Syrians and the Palestinians who are preventing it being brought to an end, writes Igor Belyayev in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. The former are usually referred to as the "invaders", and the latter as "terrorists". This is not true in either case. The Syrians, who came to the Lebanon at the request of Elias Sarkis, the legitimate President, were also asked to come by the "Lebanese Front" to help the Phalangists besieged in the city of Zuhle, which, by last spring, had been turned into their stronghold. Now, the "Lebanese Front" is demanding that the Syrians should go, and it is putting abuse on them.

The Palestinians have been in the Lebanon since May 1948 when they fled persecutions from the Israelis. The Lebanese gave them shelter. Suddenly, in 1973, one began to hear talk about the "naturalization" of the Palestinians in the Lebanon, and then about the "palestinization" of the Lebanon. They are the branch of the Israeli who considered that the shortest possible way of dealing with the Palestinian problem was through the Lebanon. The Americans trying to convince the Phalangists and the Shamunites that it was absolutely necessary to hit at the Lebanese left-wingers, the "Palestinians" friends and that it was essential to start a war against them.

There is a way out of the Lebanese crisis. It lies in an immediate stop being put to the Israeli aggression against the Lebanon, in an end to the imperialist interference in the country's domestic affairs; in a genuinely fair settlement of the Palestinian problem, and in a comprehensive Middle East settlement, of which the Soviet Union has been a persistent and firm advocate.



Photo AP-TASS

VIEWPOINT

Gennady GERASIMOV



NO TO 'STAR WARS'

The Soviet Union has proposed that the following item should be added to the agenda of the forthcoming 36th session of the UN General Assembly in New York: "On the conclusion of a treaty banning the placement of any type of weapons in space". Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev has called the efforts to slave off the militarization of space a "great and humane goal". "Let the boundless ocean of space," he stressed, "be clean and free of weapons of any type".

Soviet diplomacy has long-standing achievements in this area to its credit. As far back as 1958 the USSR proposed banning the use of space for military purposes. The international community as a whole has also done a lot in this respect: nuclear tests in space were banned in 1963; and 1967 saw a ban imposed on the placement in space of weapons of mass destruction.

There is still one loop-hole in the international legal structure as it stands at present: it is not illegal to put weapons in orbit provided they do not fall within

the category of weapons of mass destruction.

This loop-hole leaves the way open for military ventures which might well seem fantastic to the layman. In the United States such possibilities are presented to the general public in the form of gloriously charismatic films, for instance, "Star Wars". At the same time the US Department of Defense is engaged in very practical projects for turning space into another theatre of military operations. The Department recently set up a special space planning group designed to cater primarily for the military aspect of the Shuttle programme, now virtually being run by the Pentagon.

One idea haunting US armchair strategists is to have this space equipped with laser weapons. Appropriate tests are scheduled for the fourth Shuttle mission next year.

Other, even bolder projects, include the use of the so-called X-ray laser, requiring a small nuclear explosion for its excitation, and chemical laser. There

is also a plan to place nuclear missiles aboard the Shuttle in breach of existing treaties.

Some of the descriptions of Pentagon's plans for space look like nothing less than the crazed creations of misanthropical sci-fi writers. There are even projects to move war itself into space and speculations about the triumphal return to Earth by the Pentagon "angel-victors". General Daniel Graham (r), former head of the Defense Intelligence Agency, takes only a slightly less ambitious view of the future. He believes that a significant portion of the US military potential will ultimately end up in space.

Naturally the Pentagon justifies its military programmes, including those in space, by the need to counter the "Soviet threat". Including the Soviet space threat. But, as the Pentagon is well aware, the real goal in this area, just as in the case with nuclear weapons or other weapons systems, is to achieve military superiority. According to Graham, superiority in space could have critical importance.

The history of the post-war arms race shows that the opponents have been running very close in the military technology race, maintaining an approximate parity—but at an increasingly higher level. It is pointless to raise this level to cosmic proportions.

The Americans speculate on the use of their "superior" space technology. With regard to the present Soviet proposals concerning demilitarization of space, it will most probably be said that they are not beneficial to the American side. But the country which initiated the space age by sending up the first Sputnik is guided by longer-term considerations.

To see space purely in terms of earthly squabbles is to display one's petty parochialism and obsession with short-term considerations. The Soviet proposals are motivated not by military-tactical stratagems, but by a strategic concern for the preservation of peace.

It is not the Soviet Union that is challenging America in space. Rather space itself provides a challenge to the Soviet Union, to America and to the whole of mankind: it urges us to learn to live in peace aboard the Earth spaceship or else we would destroy it ourselves. The Soviet proposal for banning the placement of any weapons in space reminds people of their common destiny, here on earth: let us make sure that we don't add yet another theatre of military operations to the lot that are already in existence.

Round the Soviet Union

● "THE ART OF TYPE DESIGN" IS AN EXHIBITION WHICH HAS OPENED AT THE ESTONIAN STATE INSTITUTE OF ART. Its exhibitors are the students of V. H. Toos, a well-known artist. He is in charge of the country's only school of type design which has educated 400 people in the 15 years since it was set up in the Estonian capital, Tallinn.

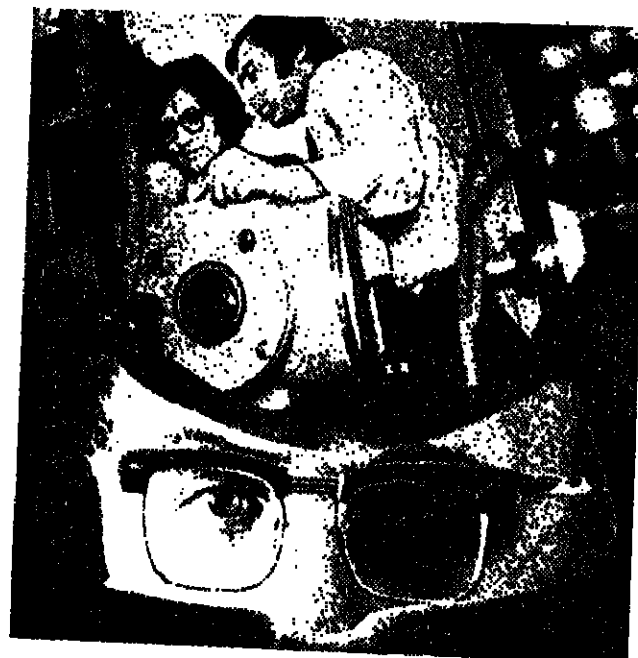
● AT A CONFERENCE IN KRASNOYARSK NEW DESIGNS HAVE BEEN ADOPTED FOR RURAL HOUSING. The designs take into account the harsh conditions prevailing in the north—they will remain warm and comfortable even at outside temperatures of minus 30°C. This year over two million rural residents in the USSR will move into new homes.

● NINETY COUNTRIES AND ELEVEN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING THE UN AND THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION, ARE TO TAKE PART IN THE MOSCOW BOOK FAIR SCHEDULED FOR SEPTEMBER THIS YEAR. The fair's motto is: "Books for Peace and Progress." The Palestine Liberation Organization is also to take part.

● THE MOSCOW CENTRE FOR THE TRANSPLANTATION OF ORGANS AND TISSUES HAS DESIGNED OVER 30 MODELS OF AN ARTIFICIAL HEART SYSTEM. It has been found that the models can sustain life in animals for several days. Academician Valery Shumakov, one of the inventors of the artificial heart, believes that an adequate substitute for the human heart will appear in 15-30 years.

● THE REMAINS OF THE ANCIENT GREEN PORT OF CERKINITIDA HAVE BEEN FOUND BY SCUBA ARCHAEOLOGISTS OFF THE WESTERN SHORE OF THE CRIMEA. The port was marked on the map of the ancient seafarers. In the 5th century it was believed to be the biggest port of the Crimea. The archaeologists also found the remains of an early Greek ship and the ruins of some houses.

SIBERIA'S RESEARCH CENTRE



I had not known that I had flown direct from Moscow to Novosibirsk and then taken a bus ride to Akademgorodok, the leading research centre in Siberia. I would probably have thought that I was in a seaside town. True, it was not packed with hotels and camping sites—the inevitable attributes of resorts. But the climate was stupendous, 30 degrees of heat despite the fact that we were in Siberia. And before our eyes was the Ob Sea—one of the country's biggest reservoirs, stretching for 240 kilometres.

At first one just delights in the natural surroundings of Akademgorodok. It is literally buried in greenery. Squirrels hop along the streets and quite trustingly take food from the inhabitants. Half an hour's walk away from the city and one comes across elks.

There are now 21 institutes in Akademgorodok: 25 years ago there were none. In 1955 a group of scientists, led by Acad-

emician Mikhail Lavrentyev, decided to set up a Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences in order to develop the natural resources of Siberia and the Far East. Many specialists followed his lead and came here. Leaving jobs and comfortable flats they set about establishing a research centre.

Today the scientists of Akademgorodok have achieved major successes in mathematics; in the physics of elementary particles; in geology and the geophysics of the planet. New directions have been mapped out and schools set up, which occupy leading places in Soviet and world science. Every year about 100 major research development projects are made available to the national economy.

Situated in Akademgorodok is the Novosibirsk State University, and attached to this is a special three-year physics and mathematics school for gifted children. Each year scientists organize olympiads in schools all over Siberia and the Far East. The winners are given the opportunity to study at the Akademgorodok school. Those who complete the three-year course usually enroll at the University.

The institutes of Akademgorodok cooperate successfully with foreign countries.

Photos by Vladimir Novikov



LIGHTERS BOUND FOR THE ARCTIC

The shipyard at Sovetskaya Gavan is the first yard in the Far East that has begun building lighter container ships for carrying large amounts of cargo in the Extreme North and the Far East.

Specialized vessels built to advanced designs, for instance, container ships, tankers, and ferries, not only add to the freight-carrying capacity of the Soviet merchant marine but also make it more mobile and efficient; they are particularly effective in cutting down the time needed to handle motor ships in the harbour.

In the current five-year plan period the yard at Sovetskaya Gavan will build new lighter ships specifically designed for navigation in the Arctic. It is also intended to launch a nuclear-powered lighter. This will facilitate the quickest possible development of the North.

CLOTHING FOR BUILDINGS

The town-builders of Latvia have been provided with an opportunity to produce a new finishing material. The first consignment of units produced from the so-called Riga-concrete was obtained at the Jalgava plant of building materials and structures.

The technology of producing the new material has been worked out by Riga scientists. The structures obtained from it are distinguished for the diversity of geometrical forms and patterns, do not need additional finishing after they are assembled. The new method of making finishing elements opens great opportunities before the architects and restorers of architectural relics.

Several experimental buildings faced with the new material have been erected in Riga. Outwardly, it cannot be told right away from white marble.

Places to visit



St. Sofia's gilded cupolas.

Scholars believe that Kiev was founded in the second half of the 5th century. Already by the 8th-9th centuries Kiev had become the capital of the Old Russian state, Kievan Rus, and a major centre of crafts and trade. Kiev means the golden cupolas of ancient churches, buildings shining with polished granite and marble, buried amid green chestnuts, line-trees and pyramidal poplars. Kiev means dozens of new residential areas on the left bank of the Dnieper.

Tourists start their tour of the city from the St. Sofia Cathedral, founded in 1037 by Prince Yar-

KIEV capital of the Ukraine



Kreshchatik, Kiev's main street.

slav the Wise in honour of his victory over the nomadic tribes. The cathedral is famous not only as a masterpiece of ancient Slav architecture, but also for the many historic events that it has witnessed. This is where Russia's first library and school were set up; it was here that Bogdan Khmelitsky, the Ukrainian national hero (there is a monument to Bogdan in the square in front of St. Sofia), received the Russian embassy in honour of the reunification of the Ukraine with Russia.

Tourists continue on their way through the ancient narrow streets paved with big stone blocks which start near the St. Andrew Church, built by the famous architect Rashtriv, the author of the Winter Palace in Leningrad.

The inhabitants of Kiev are particularly proud of their main thoroughfare—Kreshchatik which resembles a wide silver flowing



Monument to Bohdan Khmelitsky, a Ukrainian national hero.

between the white stone banks of houses. The squares of the city, its parks, and the Botanical Gardens are full of charm. Particularly worthy of note are the ensembles of the Kiev-Pechora Lavra, and the Vladimir Hill with the figure of Prince Vladimir towering above the river. Nearly ten centuries ago ancient Kievens used to be baptised in the waters of the Dnieper River.

Present-day Kiev is a major industrial and cultural centre of our country. It is the third biggest city in the USSR, with a population of over 2,100,000.

Kiev supplies the country with machine-tools, river ships, excavators, aircrafts, computers, artificial diamonds, silk fabrics and TV sets.

Over 80 institutions of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences are concentrated in the city.

The historical monuments, the museums, the stupendous architecture, the boat trips along the Dnieper will remain for a long time in the memory of all those who visit the hospitable capital of the Soviet Ukraine.

Science and technology

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIND

Remnants of a big mosque, built approximately a thousand years ago, were found during archaeological excavations on the site of ruins of the city of Kulruk-tobe that existed from the 7th to the 12th centuries.

Archaeologists in Soviet Kazakhstan believe that this famous Juma-Mosque (where people prayed on Fridays) was destroyed by conquerors together with the whole city in the early thirteenth century. The mosque attracted numerous pilgrims from Central Asia, Iran and Afghanistan.

The city of Kulruk-tobe is part of a state archaeological reserve in the Otar Oasis in the South of Kazakhstan. In the Middle Ages there were centres of a settled civilization there, linked by caravan routes with Europe, Central Asia and Eastern Turkistan.

FROZEN SCALPEL

A medical scalpel, with a blade that can be frozen to minus 20 degrees Centigrade, has been invented by Leningrad scientists. It has been used to perform a series of complicated brain operations. By touching a tumour with the scalpel the surgeon can freeze it and it is thus easily removed. The operation can be carried out very quickly. The new instrument is already being used by cardiologists, otolaryngologists and dermatologists.

GUEST FROM OUTER SPACE

The meteorite delivered to Magadan weighs a little less than a tonne. It will be studied by the scientists of the North-Eastern Comprehensive Research Institute of the Far Eastern Research Centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The heavy and nickel block from outer space is 112 cm long and about 50 cm in transverse. As for the size, this is the third largest meteorite ever found on Soviet territory.

The "guest" from outer space, which, according to scientists, is no less than 5,000 years old, will be subjected to detailed studies at the Institute: spectral, physico-chemical analyses, the studies of the structure and composition. Then a part of this giant will be sent to the Meteorite Committee in Moscow.

The musk oxen stock grows

Scientists have discovered eight new-born musk oxen cubs—"bisons of the tundra"—near their mothers in Taymyr Peninsula. Thus another stage in the acclimatization of the representatives of the musk oxen has been clearly defined in the USSR. Twenty-eight musk oxen were brought to Taymyr from Canada and Alaska several years ago and now there are 42 of them.

Several centuries ago the last musk ox was killed in Taymyr Peninsula, but scientists decided to re-introduce musk ox population to the territory. The first stage of the work was the breeding of oxen in a fenced-off plot of land with an area of two thousand hectares in early spring. They had to be fed up by May. Not all the musk oxen adapted to the surroundings, but they had to be kept in the fenced-off area. Today the USSR has a powerful modern industrial base. Over the past decade, heavy metals (including titanium, vanadium and molybdenum) in light industry, glass have more than doubled.

VIEWPOINT

To meet growing demand



Avenir YEFIMOV, First Deputy Minister of Light Industry

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted two resolutions to accelerate the production of consumer goods and to improve their quality during 1981-1985.

Both these documents are very timely and in the interests of the people. Their aim is to meet in full the growing demand for consumer goods for all sectors of the population.

It was decided at the 26th CPSU Congress, held in February and March 1981, to boost the production of consumer goods in the 11th five-year plan period, to achieve a radical improvement in their quality and to expand the range of available items. The present resolutions specify measures to implement this decision. The proposed measures are quite feasible. Throughout all the previous five-year plans, particularly over the 15 years, the Soviet Union has invariably increased and expanded the output of goods to meet the requirements of its population. The overall output of light industry in 1980 was seven times larger than that for the pre-war year of 1940. Let us take the textile industry. While in 1940 the Soviet Union produced only 37 per cent of the total American output of cotton materials and only 33 per cent of its output of woolen cloth, the equivalent figures in 1980 were 180 and 476 per cent respectively.

Today, the USSR produces far greater quantities of these materials than Great Britain, the FRG and France taken together. This country leads the world in the output of woolen cloth. At the same time, the demand from Soviet consumers for cotton material and cotton clothes which are hygienic and pleasant to wear in any climate is increasing. In 1985, it is planned to manufacture and sell 31 per cent more clothes than in 1980. There will be a 37 per cent increase in the output of knitwear made from cotton and mixed fibre, increase will be made in the production of clothes and knitwear in general; in the production of socks and stockings; non-woven materials; rubber footwear; tableware, artificial fibre and thread. More goods will be produced for children.

It is intended to produce a wide range of household and entertainment products. In 1985, for instance, there will be a 2.5-fold increase in the output of colour TV sets; a 2.2-fold increase in cassette recorders and a 1.8-fold increase in automatic and semi-automatic washing machines.

Before the 1917 Revolution, Russia was called "a land of printed cotton". This summed up its level of development in all industries. Today the USSR has a powerful modern industrial base. Over the past decade, heavy metals (including titanium, vanadium and molybdenum) in light industry, glass have more than doubled.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

THE CAR IN THE CITY

The streets of Moscow stretch for a total of 4,000 km. The city authorities, therefore, pay constant attention to the building and reconstruction of streets and thoroughfares and to improvements in the maintenance of roads and roadside equipment. To a great extent their work has ensured the smooth running of the city transport, and they have achieved their task: an increase in road safety for vehicles and passengers alike.

However, we cannot yet say that we have attained all our goals in keeping an even flow of traffic moving through our city, at the same time as ensuring the highest possible standards of convenience and safety to pedestrians, writes A. Noddykov, head of the Moscow Road Traffic Inspectorate. In the national daily PRAVDA. We still have to put up with the fact that some thoroughfares in our city are loaded to the limit of their capacity. We have to speed up the construction of the new 35-km ring motorway, which will not be a stand-by road to relieve strain on the Sadovoye Koltso (the old ringway round Moscow). As the number of cars and lorries are growing at a rapid pace, the building of new main streets and motorways has to be treated as a priority.

This will be expensive both in terms of labour and money, yet there can be no two minds about the need for such improvements. The development of the network of streets and thoroughfares is being carried out according to the Master Plan for the construction and reconstruction of the capital. Large sums of money for capital investment are earmarked for this purpose each year.

The city spends neither means nor efforts to cope with the growing "motor explosion". At the present time, we are not only preparing for a much larger amount of vehicles than there are today, but also to provide the best possible conditions for the life and safety of the inhabitants of Moscow.

FUTURE OF SOLID GASES

Soviet scientists have discovered some previously unknown properties of natural gases. They have found that at certain combinations of temperature and pressure, gases can become solid and form deposits.

The Soviet Union has started developing such deposits which, it is believed, may become a major source of hydrocarbon fuels, Nikolai Chersky, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, writes in the GUDOK newspaper. The resources of hydrocarbon fuels, in the form of so-called gaseous hydrates, are several times greater than the aggregate amount of the resources of coal, oil and natural gas put together.

The whole of the Soviet North for one half of Soviet territory holds out promise for the development of solid gas deposits.

Solid gases can best be studied in Yakutia, where vast areas lie in the permafrost zone.

The development of such deposits is technically complex and expensive as it is very difficult to control the pressure and temperature inside the gas-bearing layer. Thirty areas have already been mapped out as being rich in gaseous hydrates, while only one of them, the Mezovayakh deposit in the north of the Krasnoyarsk Territory, is actually being operated. This is the first gaseous hydrate deposit to be commercially operated in the world.

The author thinks that the extraction of gases from the seabed will only be possible when the problem of gas transportation has been solved. But, whatever the solution eventually adopted, it will be costly.

IS THE FAMILY IN NEED OF A LEADER?

I. Rudokas, an engineer from Vilnius (Lithuania), believes that it does. After all, even in casual groups formed, for a short time, for instance, a group of people in the compartment of a train, he writes in LITRATURNAYA GAZETA, the passenger who sets the tone of the conversation frequently stands out among the others. Leadership is an inevitable and necessary phenomenon. Therefore, the problem of leadership in a family has practical importance.

What are the basic qualities required of a family leader? It is not strength (physical or economic) that is needed, but competence, experience, vigour, the readiness to take a decision, practicality and intelligence. The real leader does not need to take ultimate or resort to threats to assert himself. He acts via argument and persuasion.

It is always that whereas the need or, at least, the inevitability of a leader appearing in any group of people is taken for granted, the existence of a leader in a family is sometimes considered an anachronism, a vestige of the past. Equally, before the law, after all, does not mean that we have identical intellectual abilities of character...

THE ARTIST IN THE MODERN WORLD

What role does the artist play in the modern world? Is it calling to fight, to prophesy, or to contemplate life? Ilya Glazunov, himself a well-known artist, discusses this subject in the SMENA magazine.

The task of the real artist, his purpose in life are to help the nation to see itself, to recognize its historic road and its destination, Glazunov writes. When the artist creates he is guided by the desire, to express pressing his view of the contemporary world. But the finished work of art inevitably becomes a public property; it influences society. Art and politics are closely interrelated. Art is a medium for the transmission of lofty spiritual values, it acts as a bridge between people's souls.

I believe the artist's attitude towards the surrounding world is all important. My position is to understand the world and its great purpose. I respect artists who follow their own road in art. Anti-spiritual, abstractionism and limitless nihilism are alien to me. Holding in his hand a compass of national traditions, an artist, like the legendary Odysseus, must plot his ship between Scylla and Charybdis—nature and abstractionism. I am not realist in the highest sense. Dostoyevsky talked about "the world-wide responsibility of us, Russians". I am trying via my work, to put his words into practice.

Children's resort in the Pamirs

A new children's resort has been built in picturesque gorges of the Pamir Mountains, not far from Dushanbe, capital of Tajikistan (Central Asia). The combination of mountain air, hot mineral springs and sunshine, typical of the area, produce favourable conditions for the rest and treatment of children. Workers, employees and peasants receive vouchers to such sanatoriums for their children. The full cost of the vouchers is borne by the state budget. This summer in the USSR there are 1,200 children's resorts and more than 50,000 health-building camps in action.

Rare books on the move

An unusual motorcade went through the streets of the Estonian city of Tartu as several lorries with steel containers proceeded at a slow pace down Toompäiküla towards the new building of the scientific library of Tartu University. In the containers were valuable books. The first lorry to leave the former Don Cathedral, which for 150 years housed the country's oldest book store, was the one carrying early printed editions. Newly stocked in a steel container and insulated from the effects of the whimsical Baltic weather, were books by Aristotle, Horace, Petrarch, and an edition dating back to 1494, describing the travels of Christopher Columbus with his

ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

Alexei Chichinadze

Recently a premiere of the ballet "Don Quixote" took place. Moscow's Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre. It was produced by the theatre's chief choreographer Alexei Chichinadze.

It is difficult to say in which field Chichinadze is most famous: as a leading dancer or as a choreographer.

Chichinadze has a wide range: he has danced the part of romantic, captured pool from "Shtausiana" — the first role he ever danced on the stage, the angry Barbalet from the children's play "Doctor Ouch-St-Huris", crafty Paolo from the ballet "Francesca da Rimini". And, of course, the tender and courageous prince Siegfried from "Swan Lake".

When and how did Chichinadze become a choreographer? It all started in the 8th form of the Moscow School of Choreography, where he was a student. One day, during a music lesson, of which he was particularly fond, Pyotr Gusev, a teacher of classical dance, came to see him. "Do you understand what you are playing?", he asked the boy who was practicing Liszt's "Nocturne". "Of course," Chichinadze replied. "And can you visualize this music in dance?" "Yes," was the answer. "I will give you three days to think about it". And so Chichinadze's first work, to the music of Liszt, was born in three days.

Following the advice of Rodislav Zakharov, the well-known Soviet choreographer, Chichinadze, while continuing his work in the theatre, began to study at the choreography department of the Lushchinsky State Institute of Dramatic Art.

From 1967 to 1971 Alexei Chichinadze worked as chief chore-

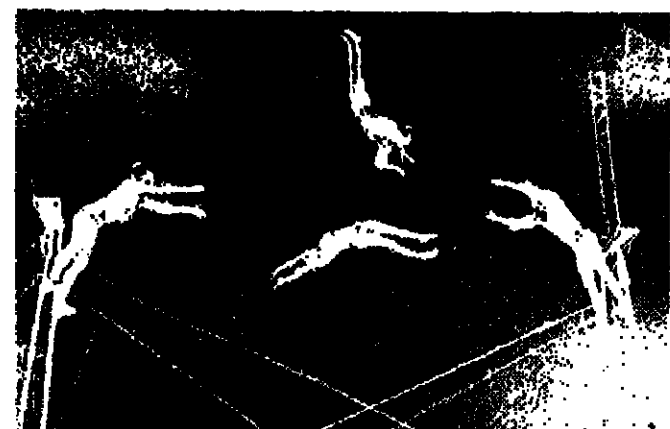


grapher to Warsaw's Bolshoi Theatre, at the theatre's invitation. He then became chief choreographer of the Moscow Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre. Some of Chichinadze's works are danced at the Komische Oper, in Berlin.

All his best works — "Suite from the Ballet 'Gayane'", "Cop-pella", "Siegfried", "Sakuntala", "Cinderella" and lastly "Don Quixote" make use of elements of national dance which are blended with classical dance. His choreography is, in addition, extremely musical.

"I am a realist in my work," says Chichinadze. "And I don't want to be anything else. Dance must be linked to the people, as Antaeus is linked to the land. A production is the joint creation of choreographer and dancers, the dancers are the co-authors. When the final work is produced on the stage, the role of a choreographer is at an end, but it lives on thanks to the efforts of the dancers."

Margarita ANOKHINA



The "Merry Arena" summer Circus now to be seen at the Central Gorky Park in Moscow. Features, among many other fascinating numbers, the Constellation group of acrobats, coached by Valentin Amptlogov in action.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Art. An exhibition has opened of the works of I. Zarins, the Latvian folk artist, at the Georges Pompidou National Arts Centre in Paris. Many are portraits of our contemporaries and landscapes of Zarins' native Latvia.

Books. Europa Publishers in Budapest put out in Hungarian from 30 to 40 books by Russian classical and Soviet writers and poets every year. The Library of Soviet Literature series, which has been published since 1973, is in brisk demand. A recent addition to it, the book, "Starry Hours", is a collection of works by 200 poets from 15 Soviet Union republics.

TV. Soviet light music-lovers have had another opportunity to meet the popular Japanese group. Sony-Zeks conducted by Oomagi Masato, and the women's trio, Joy. During the fourth hour of Sony groups of the Soviet Union, the channel television prepared a lengthy programme about them. The Japanese singers performed Japanese and Soviet songs.

DANCING ANCIENT STYLE

The Folklore Museum of the Lithuanian SSR lies on the banks of the Kaunas reservoir. There one can see old Lithuanian manor houses, windmills and wooden dams which have spanned the river. The museum has its own folk dance and music ensemble, which has visited Moscow, Leningrad and Riga and was a great success at the international festival of folk music in Finland.



The folk dance ensemble from Kaunas performing an ancient Lithuanian dance.

From Manet to Matisse

The exhibition "From Manet to Matisse" has been mounted in one of the largest halls at the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad. The exhibition is one of a series which Leningraders have seen recently. The previous exhibitions were sent by the Louvre, the Georges Pompidou National Arts Centre, the Cluny Museum and French picture galleries.

For the time of the exhibition, the Hermitage's splendid collection of the Impressionists was supplemented with 54 pictures by French artists of the later half of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Among the works are those painted by Manet, and Derain from the 20s, and works by Modigliani and Utrillo from collections other than that of the Hermitage. Visitors will see pictures by Renoir, Claude Monet, Sisley, Rousseau and other French masters. Picasso is represented by "The Big Still Life", "The Nude Against a Red Background" and "The Woman with a Tambourine".

Shostakovich on screen

"I always strove for popular recognition of my music," is how Dmitry Shostakovich described his work.

These words act as the key-note to the full-length documentary - biographical film, "Dmitry Shostakovich. Alto Sonata", made at the Leningrad documentary film studio to mark the composer's 75th anniversary this September.

I am convinced that some day when our descendants want to know about our century they will play Shostakovich, just as is the case today with Mozart or Beethoven. We have thus tried to show the indissoluble link between the composer and

his time, says director S. Aronovich.

The film depicts an artist and citizen who lived through his country's finest moments and tribulations. Especially impressive are the rare materials dating from World War II when the composer was working on his brilliant Seventh Symphony in besieged Leningrad, a work permeated with an unshakable belief in ultimate victory.

The film features some of the composer's letters, articles and speeches adding to our knowledge of the great man.

It takes its name from Shostakovich's last work completed on July 5, 1975.

WHAT'S ON!

August 15-17

THEATRES

Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leningradsky Prospekt), 15, 16 — Boris Yansky, "Federigo del Al-bertig's Falcon".

FILMS

I Want Him to Come (Gorky Film Studios, USSR). About a touching friendship between two boys. Cinema: "Moskva" (Mayakovskogo Sq), Metro Mayakovskaya. A Man in Raglan (Romania). The secret service in action. Cinema: "Baku" (12 Ulyayevskaya St), Metro Aeroport.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskvoretskaya Embankment), 15 — Concerts by the Poyushchiye Otary (Singing - Guitars) pop group from Leningrad, "Orpheus and Euridice", song-opera, 16, 17 — Concerts by the Dutch Swing College Band variety group from the Netherlands. Tchaikovsky Concert Hall (20

Bolshaya Sadovaya St), 14 — "Ballet de Cuba" directed by Alicia Alonso.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists Club (14/10 Krymskaya Embankment), Exhibition of paintings and drawings by the outstanding Indian humanist writer Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941). Over 70 paintings and water-colours from the National Gallery of Modern Art in Delhi and some private collections. Daily, except Monday, from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Park Kultury.

Museum of History and Reconstruction of Moscow (12 Novaya St). An exhibition dedicated to the 125th anniversary of the birth of the Russian artist A.M. Vasnetsov, known as the singer of Moscow's past. About 50 works from Moscow museums and from the private collection of the artist's son are on view. Some are exhibited for the first time. Daily, except Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from noon to 8 p.m. All other days.

BUSINESS

Exhibition of Indian insulation materials

"We attach much importance to the development of business ties with Soviet organizations," said Ravi Belha, Director-General of Beck and Co. (India) Ltd. The firm had recently its exhibition in Moscow that featured, among other things, insulation materials used in electrical engineering. It was mounted with a view to stepping up the ties with the Soviet Union. Ravi Belha pointed out that the exhibition coincided with the 10th anniversary of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation which is widely

observed by the Indian and Soviet peoples. "Beck and Co. (India) Ltd. and Soviet organizations have been cooperating for almost 18 years," Ravi Belha said. He added that the firm won this year the Soviet order for 3,000 tonnes of enamels for electrical insulation. "Our ties are not limited to trade alone. Scientific and technical contacts with Soviet research institutions in the field of the cable industry and insulation materials have noticeably grown over the past years."

Contacts and contracts

Thirteen floating cranes of different types will be developed this year at the Angyal-feld yard of the Hungarian ship-building and crane works in Budapest. Cranes will be delivered to the Soviet Union, Romania and Czechoslovakia.

A serial motorship of the Lena-type, meant for operation in the Extreme North and built according to Soviet design, has been turned over to Soviet clients by Romanian shipbuilders. As a result of long-standing business cooperation, these two countries have supplied each other with a large number of dry-cargo ships, timber-carriers, tankers, river and other craft and various pieces of marine equipment.

Autumn fair in Leipzig

The regular autumn fair is to be held in Leipzig between September 6 and 12 this year. Being one of the largest in the world, nearly 6,000 participants are expected from 50 countries.

The GDR stand will have 47,000 exhibits, of which 5,000 will be new items, from 2,800 industrial enterprises.

The Soviet exposition will spread over an area of 12,000 sq m. Twenty-five Soviet foreign trade associations will show some 10,000 samples of new technical products and consumer items. Special stands will be dedicated to the economic and cultural achievements of the Azerbaijan SSR, and of the Bashkir Autonomous Republic, which forms part of the Russian Federation.

Contracts implemented

Large consignments of Soviet electric motors of up to 250 kW are to be delivered to Czechoslovakia under a contract signed between V/O Energoimport and Fragonvest and Ferrar from Czechoslovakia. Contracts were signed between Soviet Mashpriborintorg and Czechoslovak Kovo for deliveries to Czechoslovakia of chronographs, laser interferometers and electronic microscopes, while

the USSR is to receive equipment for telephone stations worth nearly ten million rubles. The Soviet order will be fulfilled by the Tesla-Karlin telephone works which exports half of its output to the Soviet Union. A short while ago, the 15,000th UN-type hydraulic loader was delivered to Soviet customers, under the terms of the contract between V/O Machinimport of the Soviet Union and Skoda of Czechoslovakia.

from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Metro Ploshchad Noghn, Dzerzhinskaya.

CIRCUS

State Circus (Lenin Hills), "Russian and Lyudmila" — a new pantomime. Illustrations, a dance-acrobatic ensemble form part of the programme.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL. Dynamo Stadium (36 Leningradsky Prospekt), 16 — Dynamo (Moscow) v Dynamo (Minsk), 6 p.m. Lenin Central Stadium (Lushchik), 17 — Spartak v Zenit, 7 p.m.

SWIMMING

Water Pool of the Lenin Central Stadium, 15, 16, 17 — USSR championship, 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (all days).

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxis 24-hour service. Twenty kopeks on the meter to begin plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service, telephone 225-00-00. Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

CYCLING

Olympic Track at Krylatskoye (Metro Molodyozhnaya, Bus 229), 16 — Moscow championship. Bunch race for 136 km. At 11 a.m.

CHESS

Hermitage Gardens (Karsny Ryad), 16 — Moscow blitz championship. Semifinals, 3 p.m.

The participants compete for the "Vechnaya Moskva" prize.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Bogovaya St), 16 — USSR Trotting Cup, 1 p.m.

WEATHER

August 15-17

Cloudy weather in Moscow, city and region, with showers and occasional thunderstorms. Wind W 5 to 10 mps. Plus 10°-18° at night and 20°-25° during the day.

Two reasons for Rhone-Poulenc's success

Rhone-Poulenc will continue its long-term business links with the Soviet Union, said Maurice Mallet, the company's manager for socialist countries. In an interview, after Rhone-Poulenc entered the Soviet market in the early 60s. It has supplied equipment for 23 factories in this country.

One of the main reasons for Rhone-Poulenc's success on the Soviet market is, Maurice Mallet believes, the wide scientific and technical cooperation the group has established with various Soviet organizations.

He also rates highly the group's ventures with the Soviet Ministries of Agriculture and the Chemical Industry, especially those in the field of combined fodder and phytoncides. Maurice Mallet emphasizes that this success would have been impossible without Rhone-Poulenc's efforts to make full use of Soviet export capabilities. Their intentions in this respect found reflection in the five-year General Agreement signed by the company in 1976 with the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade. This agreement not only re-

sulted in the growth of shipments in both directions (from 1976 to 1980 they increased from 200 million to 800 million francs), but it made them even more even: while in 1976 the balance was in favour of Rhone-Poulenc, in 1980 the payments were entirely levelled.

The principle of balanced trade has become the basis of the second, this time a 10-year agreement, between the company and the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade. It was signed on December 11, 1980 and envisages trade increases of up to 3,000 million francs in 1985.

Intourist news

OUR GUEST FROM JORDAN



Nadi Ziadat, Editor of "As-Sadaka", the magazine of the Jordan-USSR Friendship Society, visited the Soviet Union recently at the invitation of Intourist. "Intourist prepared a very full programme for my stay in the Soviet Union," Ziadat told our correspondent. "It included a visit to Moscow and to two cities in the Northern Caucasus — Krasnodar and Nalchik. The three days spent in Moscow impressed me greatly. I went to Red Square, admired the Kremlin with its amazing cupolas. Everything I saw surpassed my expectations. The USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow, reflects, like in a mirror, the Soviet Union's progress. I saw large monuments to the worker and peasant woman standing near the central entrance to the exhibition."

In Krasnodar, I was a guest of some collective farmers. In Nalchik I even managed to take part in a seminar dedicated to the problems of the Arab East. I intend to write many articles about everything I have seen here, as soon as I return home.

Jamaa OMAR

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